

THE
AMERICAN JOURNAL

795-94

OF

HOMŒOPATHY.

EDITED BY S. R. KIRBY, M.D.

"THE AGITATION OF THOUGHT IS THE BEGINNING OF TRUTH."

VOL. VI.

New-York:
ANGELL, ENGEL & HEWITT, PRINTERS,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Spruce Street.

1852.

AMERICAN JOURNAL

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THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY.

"The agitation of thought is the beginning of Truth."

VOL. 6.

New-York, May, 1851.

No. 1.

S. R. KIRBY, M. D., EDITOR.

Angell, Engel & Hewitt, Printers, 1 Spruce-st.

This JOURNAL will be issued on the first of each month, at ONE DOLLAR a year in advance. City subscribers will be regularly served at their residences by sending their names to 762 Broadway.

Subscribers may remit to the Editor, by mail, the amount of their subscription.

Subscribers can have the Journal sent to them by mail, on the above terms.

All communications must be addressed (post paid) to the Editor, 762 Broadway.

American Journal of Homœopathy.

NEW-YORK, MAY, 1851.

HOMŒOPATHIC CONGRESS

AT HAMM, ON THE 31ST JULY, 1850.

THE meeting was presided over by Dr. Von Bönninghausen.

Dr. Stenz, of Bonn, delivered a discourse on the *rexata questio* of the dose, and stated as the result of his experience, that it was impossible to fix a normal standard for the dose, that should be applicable for all cases of diseases. As a rule having some approximation to the character of a general maxim, he stated, that the lower doses were more suitable for acute, the higher for chronic diseases. But this was not the opinion of all homœopaths. Thus, Rau held an exactly opposite opinion; and even Stapf, whose attachment to the higher dilutions was well-known, had experienced the best results in the treatment of chronic skin diseases from the lower triturations of *Graphites* and *Carbo veg.* He held it, however, to be quite a fallacy to assume that acute diseases were always better treated by the lower, and chronic by the higher dilutions; and it was equally wrong to say, that children required either the higher or lower dilutions. For the cure of some

cases, it was absolutely necessary to use the more massive doses, for others the higher and highest potencies were required.

Dr. Bönninghausen related the case of a child who was affected with great congestion to the head, and lay in a perfectly comatose state, for which *Bell.* was decidedly indicated. He gave *Bell.* 200, with no result. He then gave 30, no change was effected; *Bell.* 6 failed equally to produce the slightest alteration. He then gave *Bell.* 2,500, and in a few hours amendment set in, and in forty-eight hours the child was perfectly cured. He laid it down as a general rule, that it was better, in repeating a medicine, to go from the lower to the higher, than from the higher to the lower dilutions. He now very rarely administered anything below the 200th potency, even in acute diseases.

Dr. Gauwerky, of Soost, mentioned two cases, one of which bore out Dr. Von Bönninghausen's remark, the other did not. The latter was a case of aphthæ of the mouth in a child. The whole mouth and throat were thickly set with white aphthous spots, and when the white deposit fell off, the parts beneath bled freely. There was much mucus in the throat, that threatened to suffocate the child. *Iod.* he conceived to be indicated. He gave it in the 200th dilution, it did good for a little, but its good effects soon ceased. He gave it in the 30th, then in the 3d dilution, with the same result; the case grew even worse than before. Still convinced that *Iod.* was the proper remedy, he gave the mother tincture of *Iod.*, four drops for a dose. The disease was thereby cured in such a rapid manner, that it seemed to have been blown away.

The other case was one of fungus hæmatodes in a man. The patient lost much blood every day from the tumor. *Phos.* 30 did nothing, but *Phos.* 200 effected a most rapid cure.

Dr. Bönninghausen mentioned a case of fungus hæmatodes of the cheek, which he cured with a single dose of *Staphysagria* 200.

Dr. Gauwerky detailed a case of ascites in a lady, which, after much allopathic treatment, was rapidly cured by *Lycopodium* 30.

Dr. Stenz said he had had several cases similar to that one of Dr. Gross, detailed in the *N. Archiv*, where weak labor-pains were instantly made energetic by the use of *Sec. corn.* 200.

Dr. Gauwerky related the case of a lady affected with pleuro-pneumonia, in which he had vainly tried *Acon.*, *Bry.*, and *Arn.* The breathing became shorter and shorter, the cough more and more troublesome. He gave in the morning a dose of *Rhus*; this was soon followed by a sound sleep of several hours' duration; but in the evening the patient got out of bed, walked out of the house, and threw herself into the well. He asked whether this extraordinary catastrophe might not have been the result of the pathogenetic action of *Rhus*.

Dr. Bönninghausen was of opinion that it ought to be attributed to the *Rhus*, as that medicine had an almost precisely similar symptom in its proving. He attributed this effect to the fact of the *Rhus* having been given in the morning; he often found bad results to ensue from giving medicines in the morning, and he now only gave them in the evening.

Dr. Bönninghausen next read a communication respecting a case of hydrophobia resulting from the bite of a mad dog, which had given rise to a conflict with the medical faculty and the municipal authorities.

Dr. Dudgeon detailed the histories of the two cases of hydrophobia that had been successfully treated in England by homœopathic remedies, which excited a great deal of interest among the assembled physicians.

Dr. Bönninghausen directed attention to the frequency of the occurrence of scrofula after vaccination, which he ascribed to the inoculation of that disease, along with the vaccine matter; and further remarked, that he had found *Thuja* quite specific in the small-pox, which it cured without leaving the slightest mark. He gave it in the 200th dilution, one dose alternately with *Merc.* 200, every second day. He gave it in alternation with *Merc.*, because *Thuja* did not bear repetition well without an intercurrent remedy.

A variety of other interesting matter was brought forward and discussed, but as it was more of a local than a general interest, relating chiefly to the relation of Homœopathy to the state, it need not be detailed. Before the meeting separated, Dr. Bönninghausen expressed the pleasure himself and colleagues experienced at seeing some of their English brethren amongst them, and hoped that at the next assembly of the North-German homœopaths, they would have the pleasure of seeing a larger number of them.

Drs. Davenport and Dudgeon of London were present, and it was announced that next year the meeting would be held at the Hotel at Deutz, opposite Cologne, on the 31st July.

THE ALLOPATHIC SCHOOL.

If we were to yield to our feelings, we should never pen another article against our opponents. But our judgment dictates to us that it is our duty, with the means at hand, to continue to exhibit to the public the evil of a system of medicine which is destroying the health of our citizens, and filling thousands of graves prematurely. We cannot find it in our heart to wound the feelings, without a good and sufficient reason, of any one of our professional brethren who are opposed to us in doctrine and practice. But truth demands, the public good demands, that we should inflict the wound, however severe the pain.

As a starting point to the subject of this article, let the reader distinctly understand that there can be but two modes of administering medicine to the sick, viz: Allopathic and Homœopathic. The former admits of an infinite variety, without a single clearly defined principle; while the latter cannot be practiced except by chance, unless its principles are clearly perceived and strictly followed. The one is exact and approximates certainty; and the other is loose, indefinite and uncertain. These are now established facts, which at this period cause the most unheard of writhings throughout the entire Allopathic school.

We can scarcely believe what we hear and see—the phenomena to which we refer, is unparalleled in the history of the world. For twenty-four hundred years a mode of medical treatment of the sick has been pursued without any essential change, and for thirteen hundred years of that time, the doctrines and practice of one man controlled every acknowledged practitioner, no one of these daring to gainsay or express a doubt of the truth of the commonly received doctrines; and not only so, but the image of Allopathy, notwithstanding her ugliness, was seemingly indelibly stamped upon the minds of the people in every part of the civilized world; and her system advocated with a zeal and honesty worthy of all praise, by the most talented and learned men the world ever knew; yet, with all this fortress-like protection, which could only be disturbed by the power of Omnipotence itself, fifty years ago, the sufferings of a sick world became so extreme by the very means employed to relieve it, that the cries of the distressed reached the throne of God. He, in his usual policy in the management of human

affairs, selected and qualified one man, as the medium of conveying a safe and more certain mode of relieving human maladies than had hitherto been known. The system of healing revealed through Hahnemann, was so directly and completely opposed to that which prevailed, that its theory alone accomplished but little; but when one and another afflicted with what was thought, and so declared by old school physicians, to be incurable maladies, tried the new system of treatment, and found rapid and permanent relief, the people began to proclaim their happy experience of Homœopathy, and the number increased from year to year, every one bearing the same testimony. The influence thus combined became a sort of battering ram to the old walls of Allopathy, which had been building for ages, and which were so thick and strong, that they were thought quite impregnable. But truth, that mighty antagonist of error, has accomplished wonders in the last fifty years in exposing the false theories of Allopathy, as well as demonstrating the dangerous tendency of her practice.

So powerful has been the influence of Homœopathy on the profession, as well as on the people, that the allopathic school itself is in a state of amazement. It is deeply mortified to find the rapid inroads which Homœopathy is making, the effect of which is, that the practitioners of Allopathy have been compelled to modify their practice by almost renouncing the lancet, leeches and cups; by diminishing the quantity of medicine, and an acknowledgment that salivation by mercury is not necessary. True, there are those who still adhere to the "heroic" practice, but they are comparatively few, and, generally, esteemed the most ignorant of that school. Things have changed in another respect, since the promulgation of Homœopathy. The time was, that a physician was hardly acknowledged until he was at least forty years old, but now, the juniors, who are not wedded to old and doubtful measures, secure the confidence of the people by yielding gradually to the convictions of their own minds, induced by the prevalence of Homœopathy; and although their practice is yet uncertain and unsafe, still, it is not as pernicious as the old "heroic" practice by the lancet, emetics, cathartics, &c.

Another change has been going on for the last few years, which begins to be manifest,

and causes much anxiety among the professors of our colleges. That to which we refer, is the spirit of toleration which prevails among students of medicine. A very large proportion of the graduates of our medical institutions will not allow themselves to be unduly prejudiced against Homœopathy, but resolve to investigate, secretly or openly, the claims of the new system of medicine. In one college, of over 400 students, an unjust attack upon Homœopathy and homœopathists would not be endured; a single attempt was promptly put down by a decided expression of disapprobation on the part of the students.

In a word, the old Allopathic practice has already received a blow, from which it can never recover; and the advice of Dr. Forbes begins to produce effects everywhere, and the restorative powers of nature are applauded to the skies, and thereby Allopaths pretend to account for, and acknowledge at the same time the success of Homœopathic practice.

Allopathy is beyond doubt doomed to annihilation, and the time of her execution depends upon the strictness of Homœopathic practitioners in adherence to the law, *similia similibus curantur*.

HOMŒOPATHIA.

Hahnemann had a great dread of the immature meddling of doctors with his doctrine and practice. He signalled Constantine Hering and Bönninghausen as his two foremost medical disciples. Both these great men happily survive to teach us by their practice and in their writings.

Some of the best Homœopathists, in Hahnemann's own sense, are so fearful of the deterioration of Homœopathy, by the introduction of Allopathic views and the influence of the Vienna School, that they have gone so far as to say they should prefer that Homœopathy should not be practised at all to its being practised as it is, and is likely to be. This is, of course, an extreme opinion, but it marks the apprehension of the surviving personal friends of Hahnemann, who saw his daily practice, had the daily *vis à voce* teaching of the Master, and who knew most of the mind of that wonderful man. It has been happily said that he was at once an unequalled generaliser in theory, and individualiser in practice; in other words, that dialectically he was equally great in analysis and synthesis; that he could separate and combine; reject what was incongruous or adventitious, and retain everything important. He himself said that he wished none to trouble themselves about his theories, but to make themselves

acquainted with the facts of his doctrine, to test them by experience, and refute them if they could.

It is a serious responsibility to reject the authority of such a man, and no less to undertake to uphold and sustain it.

His disciples may differ from him on whatever is theoretical, but will concur in receiving the facts of his doctrine. There is a beginning, an end, and a meaning in his life, in what he said, wrote, and did. Each of his true followers will aim at the moral of that history. There can be no doubt those who find it will be happier, in their practice of Homœopathy, than those who miss it. But with all the deference due to Hahnemann's great authority, liberty of progression, investigation, and action is the just claim of his followers. The only restriction is that this liberty does not degenerate into license, and that they do not fall into those errors which Hahnemann exposed, and to which his doctrine is so decidedly opposed.

The Hahnemann philosophy lays down a law of healing, and the disciples are bound by that law, and not by any theory of disease. It has been very often said that Mr. Travers laid the medical world under the greatest obligation by deducing, from his observations of the effects of *Mercury*, to pyralism, in cases of iritis, that this was the suitable remedy for similar inflammations in the different parts of the body. The remark was sagacious, and the inference just, on the principle of a theory of disease. But we know that *Mercury* does not cure all such cases of inflammation, and frequently fails to cure iritis—and so the argument and the inference fail. We use the *Mercury*, when indicated, and we derive all the benefit of its specific action, without the injurious and sometimes ultimately fatal effects of that poison. We use it under the direction of that law of healing, not of a theory of disease; we use it from a knowledge of its relation, in vital dynamics, to the disease, and not from the pathological consideration or theory.

This brings us to one of the errors into which some very scientific and praiseworthy and intellectual Homœopaths seem inclined to fall, the substitution of theories derived from pathological conditions for the law of healing, based on the character of the relation between the disease and the remedy. With such persons this would naturally lead to an empirical routine practice; while with others of an inferior grade, it would lead to the common fashion of treating the names of diseases.

There is no more reason why the Homœopathic law should be brought into subjection to pathology, than to chemistry. It uses, employs, and governs; it is not subject. As "the king never dies," according to the theory of monarchy; so the Homœopathic law is never in abeyance, nor in subjection, according to the Hahnemannian philosophy.

One acute observer has stated, that certain medicines act best or chiefly on one side of the body, others on the other side. This is a matter for the experience of other and many observers. But supposing, for example, it be true that *Bromine* acts most on the right lung, and *Phosphorus* on the left, the homœopathist would not refuse to choose his medicine according to this indication, because the pathological condition would be the same in either case.

The truth of the matter is, we have no positive knowledge during life of the condition of any internal organ affected with disease, we have only a general knowledge; and even after death, the scalpel only shows the diseased parts in death, and we have no similar means of ascertaining their condition in life. We can neither see nor handle them. Again, in the perpetual process of absorption and reproduction, in the never-ceasing changes that are constantly going on, we have no test for the variations of the vital force. We do not even know what it is; nor do we know what life is; nor what death is. Yet it is with this vital principle, whose movement constitutes what we call life, and the cessation of whose movement constitutes what we call death, that the healing art is concerned. The watchmaker can heal the perturbed functions, the wrench, the dislocation, the clogging of the machinery of a watch; because he can pull it to pieces, and put it together again. The most expert pathologist cannot do this for any living thing. The innumerable wheels within wheels of the human body, the revolution of circles within circles, the never-ceasing movement of the atoms that make up the whole, are beyond his ken, beyond his scalpel and his microscope.

Observation, experience, the faculty of reasoning from analogies, and applying remedies by the mixed faculties of the medical mind, are the powers of the physician. Analogies and experiences are derivable from mechanical, chemical, physiological, pathological, and psychical views, compared with past observations, and digested in the alembic of the memory. The just balance of the perceptive and reflective faculties is therefore needful to make up the man, at once scientific and practical. There is a kind of intuition, besides, which very few possess, only magnetic men like Hahnemann. This is a gift, and serves as a second mind to the happy possessor of it. It is the faculty of observing, feeling, and recording on the one hand, and of at once having all the resources of all the knowledge possessed at immediate command, for immediate use. It is genius.

The study of vital dynamics and an appreciation of our real ignorance of the actual condition of the vital forces at any given time, would improve our modesty and check our undue reliance on our supposed knowledge of the absolute state of the material, under the action of those forces at any given

time. Hence symptoms, signs, would have an increased relative value in our estimation. The very word sign or symptom indicates that we guess at rather than know the actual thing signified. Positive knowledge requires no signs; but as man has not this, he must guess what the shadows signify, which are reflected on the face of the mirror he sees darkly.

If signs, then, be of value in the consideration of disease, the remedies which produce similar signs should be applied according to their analogy. This is the symptomatology held in so much contempt by some: but contempt is ignorance.

Let it not be supposed that any attempt is here made, or intended, to underrate the real importance of pathology and the other accessories of what has been called medical science—the art of healing. Each is valuable in its place; but subordinates can never be co-equal with the governing law.

Science of a high order, such as is possessed by some illustrious men of our body, becomes dangerous instead of helpful, if it should be so used as to undermine the authority of that law. In that case Homœopathy would of necessity retrograde, and for many a year be hindered of its development according to the IDEA of the Founder.

Touching that law of healing we may suppose the noble old man, in the simple modesty of his dignified self-appreciation, saying to any of his followers he might think disposed to break through it at times, and to dispense with it at other times, and to make it subject always to the mere matter of the body and to various theories associated therewith—

"Man disobeying,
Disloyal, breaks his fealty, and sins
Against the high supremacy of law."

If any profess the law, let them hold to it, or renounce it. The object should be to uphold an unmixed Homœopathy, which is eclectic enough for all purposes. If any one can be cured altogether without medicine, properly so called, so much the better. Homœopathy does not grudge the cure, or the credit of it, whether it be by water, or magnetism, or by movements, or in whatever way. Even so, such a cure, if real, would be generally, in the direction at least, and sometimes positively, under the action of the Homœopathic law. But when our remedies are applied, let it be done in accordance with the law, and not in reference to theories of disease.

Finally—Homœopathy maintains that no *real and permanent cure* can be effected except by remedies and appliances that are Homœopathic or harmonic in their nature to the disease to be cured, and which must be selected most carefully according to the symptom or group of symptoms, that is, by the difficult, yet unerring rule—"similia similibus curantur."

HOMŒOPATHY IN PARIS.

MR. WILSON presents his compliments to the Editor of the Homœopathic Times, and should he think the enclosed letter will be read with interest by his readers, Dr. Dunham, whose intelligence and zeal in the Cause are well-known (and who is now on a tour, which he intends to spread over two years, to observe the progress and practice of Homœopathy on the continent of Europe,) has permitted its being made use of.

Paris, Jan. 29, 1851.

MR. WILSON, London.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have deferred writing to you until this time, desiring, before doing so, to assure myself of the state of Homœopathy in Paris, and even to make some comparative observations of the two methods of treatment, which M. Tessier's practice has enabled me to do. M. Tessier has practised Homœopathy in his service of 105 beds at the Hospital St. Marguerite, during the last three years. The results of this treatment in cases of pneumonia and cholera he has already published. I have followed him in his visits, since my arrival in Paris, nearly two months. The cases treated embrace the usual variety of acute and chronic diseases, with the exception of cutaneous, syphilitic, and mental diseases. I have more particularly observed the course of a number of cases of pneumonia, pleurisy, and typhoid fever, because the other hospitals gave me opportunity of contrasting the treatment of M. Tessier with that to which Allopaths of different schools have recourse. This is by far the most satisfactory way of studying the merits of Homœopathy. The Homœopathic treatment of pneumonia and pleurisy one has the means of comparing with the ordinary Allopathic treatment of those diseases by Chomel and with the bleedings "coup sur coup" of Bouillaud. As for typhoid fever, Chomel, in his treatment of it, is entirely expectant, while Bouillaud, true to his theory, attempts to cut it short by one or several venesections. It is satisfactory to be able to compare the Homœopathic treatment with one purely expectant, because, unless one admit a beneficial action on the part of the remedies in the former case, it is impossible to account for the constant amelioration of the symptoms, and more speedy and favorable termination of the disease. As for the other cases, pneumonia and pleurisy, a comparison is not less gratifying. The cases which I have observed in M. Tessier's service, commencing by symptoms equally grave with those observed under the other physicians, have uniformly advanced far more rapidly and more certainly than the latter, to a shorter convalescence and a more perfect re-establishment of health. That the treatment is more agreeable than that which the other physicians employ will not be questioned. The three conditions of judicious treatment are, therefore, much more perfectly fulfilled by M. Tessier than by his colleagues. As to doses, M. Tessier confines himself chiefly to the

medium dilutions, not generally going below the 3d, or exceeding the 12th. He says, that he has not found the 1st or the tincture more efficacious in very acute inflammations than the 3d, or even the 6th. Indeed, his experience would lead him to prefer the latter dilutions in such cases to the former. In some cases he uses the 24th and 30th; higher than this I have not known him to go. The remedies are administered dissolved in water, at intervals greater or less, according to the intensity of the malady.

Of course, in his practice of Homœopathy at St. Marguerite, M. Tessier has met with much opposition. The Allopaths endeavored to induce the Bureau of Hospitals to prohibit the practice of Homœopathy in the hospitals of Paris. The Bureau would not, however, consent. Since the publication of the "Researches," etc., the journals have contained much abuse and many criticisms, which have served a good purpose, by fixing the public attention on Homœopathy and its successful practice by Tessier. The most important criticism by M. Valleix, one of the physicians at St. Marguerite, has been admirably answered by M. Tessier's late *interne*. The grounds on which M. Valleix objects to the deductions in favor of Homœopathy, which M. Tessier draws from results of his practice, are chiefly two: 1st, "Pneumonia is a disease of which the gravity has been greatly exaggerated—one which tends naturally to recovery." 2d, The choice of cases by M. Tessier for experimentation was unfair, and therefore the results are not reliable.

The reply by M. Tessier's late *interne* answers the former by quoting from a "Practice of Medicine," by M. Valleix, published 1850, a paragraph which states the extreme gravity of pneumonia, and the necessity of active treatment, to prevent a fatal termination; and the second, by showing that, on five days out of every six, the choice of patients for St. Marguerite was made by men with whom M. Tessier had no connection, and who were opposed to him, and had no reason to wish his experiment success.

Meanwhile the attention of medical men is attracted to the subject, and now experiments are about being instituted by one of the first surgeons of the city, with reference to the treatment of erysipelas, according to the system of Hahnemann. At the dispensaries and pharmacies that I have visited, I have seen nothing worthy of note. Papers of interest were read at the last meeting of the Gallican Homœopathic Society, which will appear in their Journal.

You will appreciate the reasons for my delay in writing, and for the generality of my statements. My observations have not extended over a sufficient time to give authority to exact numerical statistics. One can therefore speak only approximatively. I shall remain in Paris until April 1st, and should I

learn anything that may interest you, shall take pleasure in communicating it.

Meanwhile, I pray you, commend me to the brethren, and believe me,

Yours truly,

CARROLL DUNHAM.

NAMES OF DISEASES.

The names of diseases and the titles of books have the same basis. The contents of books cannot be known by their titles, nor the nature of diseases by their names. The treatment of diseases by their names, is as reasonable as the reading of books by their titles. He who advocates the one is laughed at for a fool, and yet the other is practised daily by learned doctors.

All kinds of quackery is perpetuated by a misuse of the names given to diseases. If this matter was understood as it should be by the people, the business of advertising medicines for various maladies would soon cease. "What is the disease?" said a mother to us, whose child we had been requested to see. "Typhus fever, madam." "Thank you, doctor, here is your fee. I have a brother who is a physician, and he wants to know from you what the disease is, so he may know how to treat it, for he has medicine to cure all kinds of fever."

A lady described to us a pain in the side of her head, and asked, "What is it, doctor?" In reply, we used her own words with which she had stated her sufferings, and said, "that is it, that is it, madam." She seemed disappointed.

"Perhaps you want the name, madam?" "Yes, doctor, yes, that is what I want, for if I know the name of my complaint, I may find an advertised medicine that will cure it." "The name is *megrin*." "Thank you, doctor, have the kindness to write the word, I may forget it." The reader will smile at the stupidity of these persons, but thousands who, in other things are intelligent, submit to a similar mode of treatment from those who claim to be "regular" physicians. We do not mean to say that practitioners admit, in so many words, that they prescribe for diseases by their names; yet, allopathists, regular and irregular, being governed by the conventional doctrines of their school, cannot escape, in their practice, the almost universal influence which the names of diseases have on the pro-

fession, and on the community; for, in this respect, common sense seems to have yielded herself up a sacrifice to what is erroneously termed medical learning.

The subject under notice shows an essential difference between allopathy and homœopathy, which should be thoroughly studied by every practitioner of the latter. If we examine the import and use of the word *diagnosis*, in the allopathic school, some light may be shed upon the subject of this article. That term is defined, "the science which delivers the signs by which a disease may be distinguished from another disease." This rule directs a comparison of diseases as they exist in different persons, and also a designation of those signs or symptoms which distinguish one malady from another. This is not objectionable if it be limited to the theory of disease, and in no degree mixed with the theory of cure. A certain or safe healing art can never be discovered if a theory of disease and a theory of cure are mingled, or by creating the latter out of the former; they are naturally distinct and independent subjects, and hence it is, that a name of a disease, however appropriate, is of no value in the treatment of the case. This is a very important point to the real physician, and should be most thoroughly studied by every homœopathist. A proper understanding of the distinction to which we refer, would relieve many an honest mind from serious embarrassments in the study of Homœopathy. It would relieve the school from that pernicious tendency, in some, of holding on to pathology and diagnosis as taught in the allopathic school. Homœopathists do not oppose the study of these branches of science, but they are opposed to a wrong application of the knowledge which they afford. Homœopathists can never use expressions like this one, which may be found in almost every acknowledged practical work on Allopathy: viz., "the treatment should be conducted on general principles."

Homœopathy is limited to a knowledge of the effects of drugs on the human system, and the application of drugs to the cure of diseases, in other words, to the *Materia Medica* and *Therapeutics*; therefore, a rule which is not directly practical and in harmony with her essential principles, is not only useless, but may be injurious. Now, if the word *diagnosis* be used at all in Homœopathy, it can only mean

those signs or symptoms of a disease in an individual, whose case is under notice, which are striking, singular, extraordinary and peculiar; which mainly aid the practitioner in selecting that drug for a remedy, the characteristic symptoms of which correspond to those of the case to be treated. There are two things, therefore, which require exactness in Homœopathy; the characteristic symptoms of the disease, viewed as an independent existence in the individual case; and the characteristic symptoms of the drug, which should approximate identity as near as possible, for, in such cases, all the symptoms of the disease will simulate those of the drug, and come fully within the therapeutic law. Consequently, in the allopathic school, the word diagnosis leads to a comparison of one case of disease with others, which is unobjectionable for theoretical purposes; while, in the homœopathic school, it should be used to embrace the actually diseased condition of individuals, without a direct comparison with one another, but by a comparison of each case, with drugs which are known to produce similar diseased conditions, for the purpose of securing the remedy. In the one school it is theoretical, and in the other it is practical.

DR. TRINK'S LETTER.

At a meeting of the Hahnemann Society, of London, the following letter from Dr. Trinks was read in acknowledgment of his election as an honorary member:—

"Esteemed Sir:—You announce to me that the Hahnemann Medical Society has done me the honor to elect me honorary member at its meeting on the 2d July, and I beg you will express to that Society of homœopathic physicians, which I so highly esteem, my most profoundly felt thanks for the very flattering distinction. Since 1820, I have been a homœopathic physician, and have had the extreme good fortune to enjoy personal intercourse with the great Reformer at Leipzig and Cöthen, and I remained in correspondence with him up to the period of his decease. I have participated in all the phases of his reform of the medical art along with him, and have been compelled to undergo the martyrdom of his first disciples in its full extent and meaning, a fate that none of the homœopathic practitioners of the present day will have to encounter. Those were, in truth, no pleasant times, and it required great patience, great courage, in order to bear up against all the stupidities of unreasonable indi-

viduals, as well as the systematic oppressions and persecutions of our medical authorities. Every inch of the ground of Homœopathy had to be striven and combated for; whenever a death occurred among our patients we feared a judicial investigation; Damocles' sword was suspended over the head of every homœopathic practitioner in Saxony. I was the first homœopathic physician in Dresden, and Kreysig, the omnipotent court physician, was the personal enemy of Hahnemann; and he succeeded, by intrigue, in driving Hahnemann out of Saxony. Under such auspices had a firm footing to be gained for Homœopathy—and it has been gained.

"These sad and gloomy times are past, Heaven be praised! and the great fact can now develop itself freely and unrestrainedly, and bring its influence to bear on our science and art. And this it will do, because it is a grand truth. We are still in the first period of the development of this new and natural system of medicine, which is the crown of all the investigation of nature, and which will rapidly unfold an undreamt of profusion of bloom, in spite of all the aberrations that are inseparably connected with the progress and development of every new science and art—for all these errors and illusions vanish before the force of facts and before the light of criticism. All seed does not fall in good ground, and therefore we cannot hope to reap only good and pure grain, for every seed requires to be thoroughly cleansed from the chaff.

"When I review my life, I forget the sorrows of the past in the joys of the present; I see how the homœopathic healing art is spreading over the whole world, how rapidly its medical and lay supporters increase, and it is a great, a happy thing to be conscious of having worked along with them to the best of my ability at this great edifice, which will prove a source of incalculable blessing to suffering humanity.

"Accept, respected Sir, the assurance that I shall follow with great attention the labors of the homœopathic physicians of England, who have already accomplished so much gratifying work for art and science.

"With esteem, I remain your most obedient,
C. F. TRINKS,

"Royal Saxon Medical Counsellor.

"Dresden, 8th August, 1850.

"To the Secretary of the Hahnemann Medical Society."—*Brit. Journ. of Hom.*

A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

The Medical Gazette speaks of the prevalence of the scarlet fever in this city, and says: "Many of the fatal cases, as in former years, result from mal-treatment, and more

from no treatment, or what is the same thing, from the silly reliance on infinitesimal doses of *belladonna* and *aconite*, which, from ample observation, we pronounce utterly inert. We suppress, out of forbearance towards those who do not deserve it, and out of delicacy to the sensibilities of the bereaved, what we know upon this subject."

Those who know the character of Dr. Reese, the Editor of the Gazette, for truth and veracity, possibly may "pin their faith upon his sleeve;" but the thousands who have seen their "little ones" recover of violent scarlet fever by the use of infinitesimal doses of *belladonna*, will not easily believe the statement of the Gazette.

Seriously, the twattle of this man Reese reminds one of a state of *dementia*; we do not mean to say that this is his state, for we have a much better opinion of the quality of his head than we have of his heart.

It is enough to excite a hearty laugh, to see an allopathist put on airs, and hear him talk of "mal-treatment" of any disease, but especially so of scarlet fever; for whatever treatment may be adopted, except genuine Homœopathic, there is authority for it in the acknowledged Allopathic works. Allopathists cannot convict of mal-treatment except in surgery. We assert most positively, that this is utterly out of their power. Homœopaths have an advantage in this respect, which the people after awhile will understand, and be able to avoid the impositions often of late practised upon them by allopathists who pretend to prescribe Homœopathically.

We should like to see Dr. Reese try his hand at detecting mal-treatment of scarlet fever by Allopathy. Come Doctor, you have made a bold statement, give your readers an illustration of it.

The Editor of the Gazette pretends, from feelings of "forbearance" and "delicacy," to suppress what he knows, we presume he means, of the Homœopathic treatment of scarlet fever. We say, out with it, Doctor, don't, for the sake of humanity, don't keep it back. This kind of insinuation is cowardly,—out with it, and if you must, give names, for if it is half as bad as your words imply, no court in Christendom would convict you of libel. By-the-by, Doctor, you promised some months ago, in connection with a similar kind of insinuation as above, some astounding developments

of the conduct of Homœopaths during the prevalence of the *cholera* in 1849. Let us have these, too; the public good may require them at your hands.

HAHNEMANN ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

SCIENTIFIC CONVERSATIONS.

A regular meeting of the Academy was held Wednesday, April 2d, 1851. Doctor Curtis, Vice President, in the chair. Conversations on Scientific subjects being in order, Doctor Sherrill read some notes of a case of clerical Bronchitis which he had recently treated. The prominent symptoms were aphonia, great prostration of strength, tendency to diabetes and soreness of the scalp, accompanied by supra-orbital headache. In the commencement of the treatment, Nux and Sulphur were used without much benefit, after which, recourse was had to Conium and Phosphorus, under the use of which the patient grew rapidly better, and was very soon free from the affection.

Doctor Curtis remarked that the last remedies were well adapted to the case, particularly the Phosphorus, which was an invaluable remedy in all these throat affections. He thought, however, that the *Carbo Vegetabilis* was very much indicated by the symptoms and would have been chosen by him in preference to the others. Doctor C. then referred to a case of Aphonia, of five years' duration, which he had cured by a single remedy, the *Causticum* given in drop doses of the tincture. During the whole period of the disease, the patient had been able to utter only a few harsh indistinct sounds and even these were accomplished with difficulty. He regarded the case as one of Paralytic Aphonia. Doctor McVickar concurred in the opinion, and thought that the difficulty had depended on paralysis of the vocal chords.

Doctor Donovan observed that he had met during the past winter with two cases of Aphonia, or rather partial Aphonia, somewhat similar. They seemed to be of a catarrhal or rather rheumatic character, and the muscles of the larynx appeared to be in a condition analogous to some forms of Rheumatic Paralysis of other parts, for which Rhus is found to be so extremely beneficial. In both cases the Rhus was given and was followed by immediate relief. The choice of the remedy was in both

cases, Doctor D. stated, determined by one of the subjective symptoms. By making an effort the patient was able to utter a few sounds, and on continuing the effort, the Aphonia seemed to yield in some measure, so as to allow of the patient conversing in a low tone. Improvement from using an organ being characteristic of Rhus, had induced him to prescribe it, and it proved how important it is for us to note the subjective symptoms of a case.

Doctor Kirby referred to some cases of Glossitis attended by mercurial fetor of the breath, which he had recently treated. The cases were in the beginning merely of a catarrhal character, with sore throat, for which Belladonna had been prescribed. Glossitis set in afterwards, but was promptly subdued by the administration of Mercurius 6. His son also had cured some cases of the same kind, with Mercurius of the 30th dilution. The cures were not so rapid, however, as where the lower dilution had been given.

Doctor McVickar stated that the remarks of Doctor Kirby recalled to his mind a case of Glossitis which had occurred in the New-York Hospital some years since. In this case a most intense aggravation of the affection had been induced by the administration of an Allopathic dose of Calomel, which had been given for the purpose, as he supposed, of moving the bowels. So violent were the symptoms which followed, that it became necessary to make incisions in the tongue to relieve the swollen condition of this organ. The same peculiar fetor of breath existed also in this case as in those detailed by Doctor Kirby. The case had been reported, Doctor McVickar stated, and was to be found, he thought, in the New-York Medical and Surgical Journal.

Doctor Ball referred to an interesting case of what he regarded as suffocative Bronchitis, occurring in an infant. It was characterized by extreme difficulty of respiration and decisive secretion of mucus in the bronchial tubes, the mucous rale being remarkably distinct. The respiration was of a harsh, painful character, resembling somewhat the sound produced by the working of a saw, and during the attack the child was constantly covered with a clammy perspiration. The affection occurred in paroxysms, which were so severe that the infant seemed every moment threatened with suffocation. Musk and Hydrocyanic acid had been employed in the case as palliatives, under a belief that the case was one of Thymic

Asthma; but no benefit whatever had resulted from their employment. Doctor Ball then observed that finding the symptoms corresponded closely with those laid down in the pathogenesis of Arsenic and Tartar Emetic, both of which seemed indicated, he was induced to prescribe them in alternation, and so successful were the remedies that the child almost immediately began to improve, and was soon perfectly recovered. The case was interesting, he said, from the fact that the child had been suffering for five or six months from these attacks, and had derived no benefit from the ordinary treatment. Doctor B. stated that he had used in this case Tartar Emetic of the first trituration, and Arsenic in the ordinary dilution of 1-160. Half a grain of the first and a drop of the latter having been put in tumblers of water, and a teaspoonful given every half hour alternately.

Doctor Donovan referred to some remarks he had made at the last meeting of the Academy, respecting the use of the Thuja Occidentalis in a case of Tinea. He wished merely to call the attention of the Academy to some symptoms remarkably characteristic of Thuja, which had appeared during the treatment. He had given this remedy on account of the pustular character of the eruption, and to correct a Sycotic taint which, from some of the symptoms, he thought, was lurking in the system. Soon after the patient commenced taking the remedy, an immense number of small moles, varying from a pin's head to a pea, in size, appeared on the neck, and were accompanied by vesicles surrounded by a red areola, resembling, precisely, those described in the provings of Thuja. These vesicles were not limited to the neck, but appeared on the hands and feet of the patient, and, after a short time, assumed a pustular character, and finally dried into thick crusts, the whole eruption so closely resembling smallpox in its character, that the resemblance was even remarked by the family. Dr. Donovan stated also, that some two years since, he had removed a large number of warts from the face and hands of a young lady by means of the Thuja. There were, probably, some 30 or 40 altogether, and they had entirely disappeared. His mode of administering the remedy, was to put some two or three drops of the tincture in a tumbler of water and give a tablespoonful morning and evening. The remedy was at the same time

applied locally. In this case, he had noticed also that a number of new warts suddenly came out during the administration of the remedy, and disappeared again as soon as it was discontinued. Dr. Donovan then remarked, that in the case of Tinea he had referred to, there were several congenital moles on the neck of the patient, which inflamed under the action of the Thuja, ulcerated, and finally disappeared. He referred to those particulars to show that the Thuja could produce those excrescences, as well as cure them, in persons having this peculiar pre-disposition. Stupf, in his proving of Thuja, had given us instances of a similar character, but in the new Jahr, this pathogenetic effect of Thuja had been entirely overlooked.

The conversations were then closed, and the Academy adjourned.

T. W. DONOVAN, M. D.,
Clinical Secretary.

FRAUDS OF HOMŒOPATHY.

The Medical Gazette has an article with the above remarkable head, which charges highly dishonest conduct upon Homœopaths; but as usual there is an absence of the evidence. It is stated that a box was found containing small vials filled with pellets, and the corks labeled with the names of medicine; but some of the vials contain calomel, morphine, quinine, tart. emetic and other active drugs of the quality in general use, but these were not labeled on the outside of the corks as were the others with pellets; but "on taking out the cork of these, the names of the several articles are found marked on the under side of the cork in legible characters." Thus runs the statement of the Gazette. All this, however, we do not regard as of much consequence, even if the box belongs to a Homœopathist, of which there needs proof. Our own opinion is, it belongs to an Allopathist who attempts to sail under Homœopathic colors. For although, as is well known, and which nobody denies, there are those who claim alliance with Homœopaths, who use crude drugs almost exclusively, and do not conceal the fact, but, on the contrary, try to defend their practice; yet these do not label their vials as above stated. But of late, some Allopathists have procured boxes, vials and pellets, from the Homœopathic Pharmacy, and when

a patient expresses a desire for Homœopathic treatment, the box is exhibited, and the physician declares his ability and willingness to gratify the wish of the patient in that respect. We have seen two boxes made expressly for Allopathists, but whether these were designed for the purpose of deception we do not know.

If the labels were as related by the Gazette, which in view of the authority we doubt, then we say again, that box belongs to an Allopathist. Keep your eye on that box, Mr. Gazette, and when it is claimed, tell your readers to whom it belongs.

Such means, to "put down Homœopathy," do not amount to much, for it is our private opinion, that Homœopaths will compare favorably with Allopathists for truth and veracity, and many of our best citizens, "from ample observation," think the preponderance is in favor of the former.

ACUTE INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH,

AND BRONCHIAL INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS,
SUPERVENING UPON INFANTILE REMITTENT
FEVER.

By EDWARD C. CHEPMELL, M. D., Edin.

William G—, aged seventeen months, of nervous-lymphatic temperament, very delicate from his birth, and since the period of dentition first commenced, rarely free from attacks of gastric-remittent fever (to which a sister was subject before), has within the last month been affected with acute bronchitis accompanied with serious gastric derangement. Latterly acute gastritis has set in. The symptoms of this complicated attack having become so alarming, and his medical attendant giving no hopes of recovery, his mother determined upon trying Homœopathy. The ordinary antiphlogistic treatment, in the first instance, and, latterly, opiates and tonics have been had recourse to.

His present state is as follows:

Face pale and wan; tongue pinkish; no appetite; intense thirst. He vomits everything he takes, fluids as well as solids, (the latter have been prescribed by way of supporting his strength!) the moment the aliment reaches the stomach. The stomach and abdomen are burning to the touch, especially the former, which is very sensitive to pressure. Bowels relaxed; stools slimy and greenish.

Is continually crying and coughing; passes sleepless nights. The cough is constant, hard and distressing; at times convulsive, and generally followed by retching, with inability to expectorate. Skin hot and dry; pulse from

140 to 150, irregular, but of tolerable strength. Mucous and sibilant râles are heard all over the chest; percussion normal; heart's action very strong.

From a comparatively plump child, has become thin and emaciated, more especially within the last four days; the strength is waning fast. He is cutting his canine teeth.

Prescription.—*Ipecacuanha*, 1 drop, 3d dilution, and *Aconitum*, 1 drop, 3d dilution. A sixth part alternately every four hours.

Diet, very weak gum-water. Only half a teaspoonful to be given at a time.

Clin. Obs.—*Ipecac.* was prescribed, chiefly on account of the severe vomiting, which seemed to be a characteristic feature in this case, also with a view to its action upon the bronchial tissues, so as to favor expectoration, and upon the gastro-intestinal mucous membranes. The peculiar pathogenetic effect of this remedy, is to increase the excitability of that portion of the nervous system more immediately connected with the organs of respiration and digestion, so as to cause strong anti-peristaltic motion of the upper, with increased peristaltic action of the lower, portions of the alimentary canal.

The vomiting of *Arsenicum* differs from that of *Ipecac.*, in that it seems to afford no relief. It is preceded and followed by prolonged retching, which is much more distressing, and is moreover accompanied by great prostration of the vital powers—in other words, more asthenic in character: hence this medicine will be often exhibited with wonderful advantage in the severest cases of sea-sickness, where there is fruitless retching upon an empty stomach, with excessive physical and moral prostration, also in the asthenic forms of cholera, vomitoria, etc. The same observation is applicable to the action of this remedy (*Arsenicum*) upon the intestinal canal; seeing that the alvine dejections which it induces are frequent, and generally scanty and insufficient, consisting of slimy and bloody mucus, sometimes of pure blood, or else serous and watery, attended with distressing and severe tenesmus, fruitless straining, sense of burning heat in the abdomen and bowels, and with great prostration. The irregular peristaltic and anti-peristaltic motions which it causes amount at times to convulsion.

Aconitum,—the indications for the exhibition of this remedy are so obvious as to need no comment.

April 15th. Is very much better, and has had a tolerably good night. The night before he had slept a little. The vomiting and retching have ceased; tongue slightly coated and less red; bowels not so relaxed. Skin moist; stomach and abdomen no longer burning; cough looser. Pulse of tolerable strength, and slightly above the normal standard as regards frequency. The improvement has been very rapid.

Prescription.—No medicine.

Diet, gum-water, and weak milk and water.

Clin. Obs.—As the little patient was so much better, it was deemed advisable to allow the system to repose before the exhibition of any more remedies.

April 17th. Has passed a good night, and continues to improve in every respect; appetite and strength returning. He is rather cross and peevish, and is frequently rubbing his gums, which are slightly inflamed. Has passed several green slimy stools. Pulse as before.

Prescription.—*Chamomilla*, 3 globules, 12th dilution, at once.

Diet, light arrowroot. To be given in small quantities at first, and gradually increased.

April 21st. Is very much better in every respect, and has been brought to the Dispensary to-day for the first time. The cough has almost ceased, and the mucous and sibilant râles are no longer heard; bowels regular; appetite and strength increasing. He is daily gaining flesh.

Since taking the *Cham.* has cut a canine tooth.

Prescription.—*Sulphur*, 3 globules, 12th dilution, to be taken dry six nights hence.

When the little boy had taken the *Sulph.* he was so well that his mother deemed it unnecessary for him to undergo further treatment. About fourteen months after, he came to the Dispensary with his mother and sister (the latter being a patient at the time), and was then a fine lively child in the enjoyment of perfect health.

AN EXPLANATION.

In the 9th No. of Vol. 5 of this Journal, we, in good faith, claimed to be "the only Journal of Homœopathy in the country." We did this, we say again, in good faith, as an explanation will show. About eighteen months ago, the "North Western Journal of Homœopathia," published at Chicago, Ill., ceased to come to this office, and we knew of no reason why we should be removed from the exchange list of that print. We continued to mail our Journal regularly to the Western Journal for about eight months thereafter, at which period we came to the conclusion, from not having received it nor heard of it, that its publication had been suspended, and in truth of our own knowledge, we do not know that it has an existence even now, but a friend of ours in New Jersey writes that he has lately received a copy, and that the Editor complains bitterly of the claim we set up as above in January last, which is the occasion of this explanation. We are aware that the Editor of the Western Journal, from causes unknown to us, was

never very friendly to the American Journal of Homœopathy. We suspected, however, that it arose from our opposition to eclecticism and a mixed practice, which we at one time thought was too prevalent in some parts of the West, and spoke out our mind freely on that subject. We remember to have received a letter from the neighborhood of Chicago, suggesting that unless we changed our course in regard to a mixed practice, the American Journal would be superseded by the Western Journal. We were surprised, because we had always regarded that Journal as a zealous co-laborer in the propagation of genuine Homœopathy, and we don't know anything to the contrary now, for we have not seen it for eighteen months, and if its publication has been regular, we do not believe we have been omitted unintentionally. So much for the Western Journal, except that we would be obliged to the Editor, if he will send us the last 18 Nos. of that Journal, and we will remit the full subscription price for them as soon as received.

An explanation is also due to the "Homœopathist," published at Buffalo, N. Y. At the time we claimed to be the only Journal of Homœopathy in the country, we had not seen a number of the "Homœopathist" for four months; but in January last, we received a number three months behind its time of publication, since which, however, it has come to this office regularly, and while writing this article we received the March number filled with "Mysterious Rappings."

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

TO THE LIVERPOOL MEDICO-ETHICAL SOCIETY.

By GEORGE HILBERS, M. D.

"But it may be argued, that before any one is justified in departing from established custom on the score of conviction, he ought at least to show that his belief is not an idle vagary,—that it is the result of patient investigation and careful study. This will compel me, rather reluctantly, to enter into certain personal details; but in doing this, I am only tracing out a path similar to that which the great majority of Homœopathic converts have trodden, in their passage from absolute scepticism to implicit belief.

"In the year 1843, when actively engaged in practice, my attention was accidentally drawn to the subject of Homœopathy. Though as sceptical of its truth as any one who reads this, I resolved to try a comprehensive series

of experiments, rather with a view of proving its worthlessness to others than with any idea of satisfying my own mind, which, in truth, was satisfied already. In accordance with the maxim, that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well, I resolved that, if the experiments were undertaken at all, they should want for no care which it was in my power to bestow, to render them conclusive. I determined that every patient who came to me (provided that a short delay was not likely to prove injurious) should take the Homœopathic medicines disguised in the best way I was able, and that they should be persevered with as long as any improvement was visible. Then if, at the end of twenty-four hours in acute cases, or of a week in chronic, no beneficial change was apparent, other remedies should be resorted to. My position at the time afforded me an excellent field for carrying out my scheme. I considered that if there really was any efficacy in the medicines, (after making every allowance for my ignorance of their use,) sooner or later I must see some convincing proofs of it. After pursuing this plan for a time, to my extreme astonishment, I perceived that the medicines actually did possess most wonderful curative powers; but I had scarcely ventured to try the treatment in very acute diseases, as croup, pleurisy, pneumonia, etc. Indeed, I was still very incredulous as to the medicines possessing sufficiently active properties to warrant me in trusting to them in such severe diseases. I resolved, therefore, to go to Vienna, where I was informed a hospital existed, in which I might see acute diseases of all kinds constantly under treatment. With this object in view, as also with a design of getting a thorough knowledge of the system, I diligently attended the Vienna hospital for many months. During my sojourn there, I saw several hundred cases of most acute disease treated with a success which I had never before witnessed either in hospital or private practice, and I returned to England with my mind fully made up as to the advantages to be gained by using the Homœopathic medicines.

"But again, it may be argued that the force of evidence is so overwhelmingly strong against the truth of Homœopathy, that myself and other converts must be laboring under some extraordinary aberration of intellect, which of itself disqualifies us from holding intercourse with the orthodox, though uninquiring-minded exclusionists. Is this really the case?"

"I need not stop to point out the absurdity of seeking for evidence from those whose opinion of Homœopathy has been formed without their knowing anything about it. However true the system may be, but little short of a miracle could convince such persons. They pertinaciously refuse to try the medicines themselves, and as pertinaciously refuse to believe a word spoken in their favor by those who have tried them. If we want to arrive at the truth, we must seek for information

from those who, having themselves tried the medicines, are really able to afford it. There is certainly no lack of such persons. It is estimated that at the present time there are nearly 2,000 regularly educated Homœopathic practitioners scattered over the various parts of the world, not a few of whom, to use the language of an opponent 'are men of high respectability and learning,' twenty-seven being professors in universities. Some have practiced Homœopathy twenty, thirty, or even fifty years. The Physician-General of the Austrian army, Marenzeller, is a Homœopath of more than twenty-five years' standing. Is not this very strong testimony in favor of Homœopathy? Can it be conceived that not one of these men is able to discern whether their treatment does or does not influence disease? Many of them, when practitioners of the old school, were acute-minded enough. And yet, if Homœopathy is not true, in no single instance is ordinary perception combined with conscientiousness. With one or two most unimportant exceptions, I know of no instance where an openly professed Homœopathic practitioner has had occasion to retrace his steps.

"Many of these men have given proof of the sincerity and endurance of their belief, by publishing the record of some of the cases they have treated. One or two examples must suffice. Dr. Henderson, the Professor of Pathology in the University of Edinburgh, became a convert some five or six years ago.

"In a work published in 1845, he says, 'If I knew anything of Homœopathy, whether in my own practice or in that of others, that rendered it unworthy of the earnest attention of medical practitioners, I would not hesitate to make it known.' His experience since this was written must have been very considerable, and the proof that he has found nothing that renders Homœopathy different to what he then believed is to be found in the fact, that he has repeatedly published articles in the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, in which he has again and again expressed himself fully satisfied with the results of his Homœopathic treatment of disease. Again Dr. Tessier, the physician to the Hospital of St. Margaret, in Paris, after trying a series of the most scientifically conducted experiments, has recently published a record of them, and has openly avowed himself a convert. Space, however, would fail me if I attempted to enumerate the authors who have written works of the description here referred to. The eminent men I have named must suffice for examples.

"Various trials of the treatment have been made under the supervision of public authorities. The first occurred in Vienna, in the year 1828. The government resolved on testing the system in the military hospital of the Josephinum. They appointed a commission of allopathic professors to inspect the treatment under Marenzeller. As a body,

the commissioners reported that they were unable to decide for or against the treatment; but two of the number (the eminent professors Jäger and Zang,) published a brief outline of the cases treated, and expressed their surprise at the happy issue of some of them. Another member of the commission declared his conviction of the efficacy of the system, and has since remained an open adherent of it.

"In 1832, when the cholera was raging in Vienna, the Government sanctioned the treatment in the present Homœopathic hospital, on condition that two Allopathic physicians should be appointed to report on the nature of the cases taken into the hospital, as well as to observe the course of treatment. The report of these commissioners shows that, whereas two-thirds of those treated in the Homœopathic hospital recovered, two-thirds of those treated in the other hospitals at the same time died. Indeed, so striking was the result, that the Austrian government repealed the existing laws against the practice of Homœopathy, and endowed the hospital.

"In 1824, in Naples, Dr. Necker, the physician to the General in command of the Austrian army of occupation, opened a sort of dispensary for the treatment of the poor Homœopathically. Dr. Quin, now of London; Dr. de Horatis, physician to the King and to the military hospital; Dr. Romani, physician to the Queen; Dr. Schmitz, surgeon to the Austrian Army; Professor Quarante, of the University of Naples, and several other eminent practitioners were invited to attend. This inquiry terminated in the conversion of every one of the eminent men here named, all of whom remained ever after staunch supporters of Hahnemann's doctrines.

HOMŒOPATHIC EXPERIENCE.

To the Editor of the Homœopathic Times.

SIR:—The month following my recovery, Miss M. L.—put herself under my treatment. The doctor said she was in a rapid decline, and gave her no hope of cure. At this time she could hardly breathe; she had headaches, toothache, pains in the back, legs and feet swelled, which became red with the slightest exercise. A few doses of *Pulsatilla*, 3 globules, 18th dilution, weekly, cured all, except the tightness in breathing, which was removed by one dose of *Stannum*. Thus an illness, which had lasted for years, was cured in a few weeks, by weekly doses of 3 globules of *Pulsatilla*.

A curious circumstance occurred during this treatment: a few days after taking the first dose, the patient astonished her family by declaring her intention of going to church. The family had for so long a time considered her as

a dying person, that they never contradicted her, and heard in silence, firmly believing that she would return after walking a few yards. However, she went to church, and did not afterwards suffer from the exertion. A few days after this, she spent the evening with a friend, and drank coffee. That night she could not sleep, and the next day she felt as ill as ever. Her sister came to me, to report her state. I had studied my books so well, that I immediately knew that the coffee she had taken had destroyed the good effects of the *Pulsatilla*. I forbade coffee, and repeated the *Pulsatilla*. This patient was of a consumptive family; one sister had died of consumption. Another sister, in the year 1838, was given over in consumption. She was put under my care. At that time, one of the Guernsey doctors came to me to examine my patients, and inquire into the system of Homœopathy. He examined the young woman, and said that "she was beyond medicine." I then proposed his trying the case. He was a very young man, and agreed to do so. As I already minutely studied the case, I gave him the proper medicines in doses, and directions how to use them. He cured the patient, who is now alive and in good health. The young doctor was so struck with the cure he had performed, that he began to practice Homœopathy, for which purpose I lent him my books and box of medicines, but the dread laugh of his brethren soon made him give it up, and, to my great grief, I lost this hope of being relieved from toil which was greater than my strength. Miss M. L.'s recovery brought me a rush of patients; many I refused, as I would not clash with the doctors, and received none but those pronounced incurable by them, except the poor children of our parish, whom I looked upon as part of my family.

I wanted more books, and got from Paris Hahnemann's works in French, and the remainder of the medicines named in Jahr, as my brother's box only contained sixty medicines. The books I studied carefully, and never gave a medicine which had not the patient's symptoms in Hahnemann's provings. I was sometimes from ten to twelve days before satisfying myself on the choice of a medicine. This was dreadful fatigue for a person ignorant of medicine, and only a few weeks recovered from a state of debility which had confined her to a sofa for three years. The gratitude I felt for my recovery, which I could best express by toiling for the relief of other sufferers, could alone have enabled me to bear up under so great a press of patients, as before Christmas my weekly patients exceeded thirty in number.

HARRIET CHEPMELL.

St. Sampson's Rectory, Guernsey.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

The proceedings of this Society have just been received, in a neatly printed pamphlet of 42 pages.

The annual address was delivered by F. Vanderburgh, M. D., in the Assembly Chamber in Albany, to a highly respectable audience of legislators and citizens, &c. Dr. V. undertook "to enforce the necessity of attenuated drugs in the cure of disease," by "the infinitesimal combinations of matter that constitute the structure of the human body at its standard of health." It may be owing to our obtuseness, but we do not perceive the relation of these subjects, not even after a careful reading of the address.

Dr. V. has a remarkably active mind, but it is not logical. His perceptive faculties are large, his brain active, but his reasoning faculties are not equal to his perceptive; this mental organization leads him to unnatural combinations, and the result is "confusion worse confounded." However, we do not mean to be understood to say that the address under notice is not interesting; it is highly so, there is much creditable ingenuity displayed by the author.

We doubt if such an address just at this time, before a popular audience, tends to promote the spread of Homœopathy.

The officers of the state society for the ensuing year are: Dr. F. Vanderburgh, President; Dr. L. Clary, 1st Vice President; Dr. E. Humphreys, 2d Vice President; Dr. E. Lewis, 3d Vice President; Dr. H. D. Paine, Secretary and Treasurer. The next meeting will be held in the City of Albany, on the third Wednesday of February, 1852.

NEW PROPOSITION.

As we desire to extend the circulation of this Journal as far as possible, we have concluded to make the following proposition to physicians and the friends of Homœopathy, which we hope will be responded to without delay, viz.:—We will send eight copies to one address for five dollars (\$5); twenty copies for ten dollars (\$10); fifty copies for twenty dollars (\$20), cash in advance.

Volumes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this Journal may be had, at \$1 00 each, of Messrs. Radomacher & Sheek, Philadelphia; Otis Clapp, Boston; and of the Editor, 762 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

The next Annual Meeting of this institution will be held in New Haven, Connecticut, on the second Wednesday of June next.

It is desirable that there should be a large attendance, as many things should be considered in which the interests of Homœopathy are concerned. It is also important that practitioners of the Homœopathic school should be acquainted with one another, and this cannot be accomplished so well as by annual meetings.

We take the liberty, therefore, to urge upon our colleagues not to fail to be present at the meeting of the Institute in June next.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Cincinnati Journal of Homœopathy. This is a new monthly periodical of 16 pages, published in Cincinnati, Ohio, and edited by Drs. B. EHLMANN, A. MILLER, G. W. BIGLER.

The first number is got up in good taste, in fact we could not say otherwise, for it resembles our own. This periodical will advocate the true Homœopathic doctrine, and for a first number, we are favorably impressed with the talent and learning of the editorial department.

We have no jealous feelings at the appearance of the Cincinnati Journal, for we have experience enough in business operations, to teach us that every additional periodical advocating Homœopathy, tends to awaken a more general interest in our system of healing, and thereby helps to increase our own circulation. On this principle, therefore, we shall expect a long list of subscribers from Cincinnati; and we hope our brethren of the new Journal will not hesitate to appoint an agent in the city of New-York.

Homœopathic Domestic Physician, containing the treatment of Diseases, &c., by J. H. PULTE, M. D., Cincinnati: H. W. DERRY & Co., and H. F. DAVIS: 1850.

This work has been upon our table for some time, but we have only had time to give it a cursory examination, which impressed us favorably. The Cincinnati Journal of Homœopathy says of it: "This work is especially adapted to domestic practice—plain and simple in its arrangement, easily understood by

those who are unacquainted with the technicalities of the profession. It is, in this respect, superior to any work of the kind we have seen."

The sale of this work has been so rapid that a new edition will soon be called for. It can be had in this city, at Smith's Pharmacy, 488 Broadway.

Valedictory Address, delivered at the third Annual Commencement of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, March 3d, 1851. By WALTER WILLIAMSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, etc.

This address is creditable to the author, and we have been informed that he has proved himself worthy the chair he occupies in that college. The number of Matriculants of the college for the session of 1850-51 is 70, Graduates 29.

The British Journal of Homœopathy.

The January number, 1851, of this periodical, has been re-printed from the English copy, by William Radde. It is got up in good style by Angell, Engel & Hewitt, Printers, who, by-the-by, understand their business thoroughly.

Subscribers in Philadelphia, Pa., may hereafter, if they prefer it, receive this Journal regularly from Rademacher & Sheek, to whom they will please pay the amount of Subscription.

Subscribers in Boston, Mass., are informed that Otis Clapp is our Agent in that City, and this Journal can be obtained from him regularly.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, our Agents are J. F. Desilver, No. 112 Main street; and Dr. H. F. Davis, No. 125 Main street. Subscriptions paid to either of these gentlemen will be acknowledged by us.

We must decline, hereafter, sending this Journal to any one unless the subscription is paid. Experience has taught us that this is best for all concerned. After this number, those to whom the subsequent numbers are sent, will understand that what they may have remitted to us is received, or a friend has paid the subscription for them, or that we have seen fit to manifest our respect by sending it gratuitously.

NOTICE.

The reader will please notice that this is the 1st number of the 6th volume of this Journal, a large edition of which is published, and numbers sent to the friends of Homœopathy as a specimen of the work. All who desire its continuance must comply with the terms—payment in advance.

Just Published,

THE FEBRUARY NUMBER OF

THE NORTH AMERICAN HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL,

A Quarterly Magazine of Medicine and the Auxiliary Sciences. Conducted by CONSTANTINE HERING, M. D., Philadelphia; E. E. MARCY, M. D., New York, and JAMES W. METCALF, M. D., New York.

This Journal will consist of 144 pages quarterly, and will contain provings of new remedies in an appendix. It will be published on the first of February, May, August, and November. TERMS: Three Dollars per annum, payable on delivery of the first number. Address,

WILLIAM RADDE, 322 Broadway.

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Is the Agent for the West, of the Homœopathic Pharmacy at Leipzig. Physicians and others can always be supplied at this establishment with pure medicines adapted to the Homœopathic system of treatment; medicine chests suited to Dr. Hering's Domestic Physician; refined sugar of milk, &c. Also Agent for the American Journal of Homœopathy, edited by Dr. KIRBY, New-York; a monthly publication at One Dollar a year—and adapted to lay readers.

Homœopathic Medical College

OF
PENNSYLVANIA,

Located in Filbert Street, above Eleventh,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Lectures of the regular course will commence annually on the first Monday of November, and continue until the first of March ensuing.

Preliminary Lectures will be delivered in the College from the first Monday of October until the commencement of the regular course.

Amount of fees for a full course of Lectures, \$100 00
Students who have attended two full courses

In other schools,	20 00
Matriculation fee, paid only once	5 00
Practical Anatomy,	10 00
Graduation fee,	30 00

The Commencement will take place early in March.

FACULTY.

CALEB B. MATTHEWS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

WILLIAM S. HELMUTH, M. D., Professor of Homœopathic Institutes, and the Practice of Medicine.

SAMUEL FREEDLEY, M. D., Professor of Botany and Medical Jurisprudence.

CHARLES NEIDHARD, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.

WALTER WILLIAMSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

ALVAN E. SMALL, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.

MATTHEW SEMPLE, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

FRANCIS SIMS, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

WILLIAM A. GARDINER, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

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